

"MAILED FIST" AGAINST NAILED HAND," HIS TEXT

Bishop of London Discusses World War and Religion--Believes Humanity Will Gain, Not Lose

By EDWARD MARSHALL.

UNDOUBTEDLY the most picturesque non-military figure in England during these war days is a distinguished clergyman, the Right Rev. A. F. Winnington Ingram, Bishop of London. He is the church militant incarnate, and has been ever since the war began. A great novelist might make him the venerable hero of one of the most fascinating psychological studies of war born emotion ever written.

He has stirred the clergy of the empire to the fighting pitch, sending hundreds of them, most of them as

well's results among the men who I believe are fighting on the righteous side. They feel the righteousness of their great cause, they are stimulated by it, they are made better by their efforts.

"They strive to overcome their enemies, but they strive honorably and according to the rules which humanity has laid down for fighting men. They have not degenerated, as their opponents have degenerated, into men willing to be led into unspeakable assaults upon the weak, the defenceless and the non-combatant."

"Nothing but the outcry of humanity induced Germany to cease what plainly were designed attacks upon the churches in the fighting zone. The men of the Allies have felt no antagonism toward religion which would induce them to aim cannon at cathedrals, but on the other hand surely have felt, as one result of the great combat, a distinct urge toward religion."

"The man whose participation in a supreme struggle in which his life is pitted against the lives of his an-

could be who found themselves compelled to guard against a mad dog. This will continue as long as Germany remains insane. While a dog is mad he must be restrained by force. Curb him of his madness and one need not fear him.

"These are the fundamentals which one must consider when one thinks about the peace which must come after the great struggle has dragged on to its end."

When I asked the Bishop if he thought America should have entered the war, he thought deeply before answering.

"I can only answer after having tried to think another query out, making yours more personal. I must ask: Would I have taken any other way open to me in this war had I been an American instead of an English Bishop?"

"I am afraid that my reply may seem discourteous to you, but it is the only one which I can make with honesty. I believe that had that been the case I should have felt it a great misfortune to be asked to play a part in the open, active part, as Great Britain has played hers, in this battle for the freedom of the world."

"I do not feel, with many, that the United States was obligated to enter the war at the start, because she had no treaty with Belgium. But as the battle between the Christian nations and the mailed fist, which, although thrust out from a nation which once was beautifully Christian, could not have been extended by one actually retaining that characteristic."

"The duty of a Christian is to do his duty, no matter what may be involved, without regard to the magnitude of sacrifice. The duty of strong nations is to do the duty of their strength toward weaker nations. The United States is strong, as England is, and Belgium was weak. In that statement lies the crux of the whole matter."

"But of course other things must be considered if we are to be judicial. I quite recognize the peculiar characteristics of the American people, drawn as they are from all the European nations and elsewhere. That complicated matters very greatly."

"I have been surprised because America as a whole did not see the situation at the start as clearly as I saw it then and still see it, but I have tried never to forget the cosmopolitan origin of your people. I have many American friends, and every one of them feels as I do. The other classes of your people I have never personally come into contact with."

"I always have believed that America loves all the things for which we fight as well as we do, and I believe it yet; but there is that puzzle of your population. What will come from it? I do not know. My friendship for America is as great as ever it was, but I have been disappointed. I must be very careful not to let this trouble me too much."

"The Allies have gained greatly through America's efficiency as a manufacturing nation and her capacity as a seaborne nation. Perhaps we should be satisfied with that."

I asked the Bishop if the war, in his opinion, had done anything to break down Christianity in England.

"On the contrary, it has done the opposite," he answered. "It has definitely brought out the spirit of self-sacrifice in the nation as a whole and in the hearts of a majority of the nation's people as individuals. That England now continually witnesses spectacles more morally and spiritually satisfactory than have been often placed before her during the last one hundred years."

"In the minds of many thousands Englishmen is the conviction that our nation now is being used as a weapon in God's hands. These men and women know that the nations which sank the Lusitania, which betrayed and ravaged Belgium and stood by while 350,000 Armenians were done to death would not have done these things had they not lost their fear of and their faith in God. To those who think this our faith becomes more desirable than ever."

"The man who long has been a Christian and suddenly starts out to fight a righteous battle, feeling that he is a weapon in God's hands, will not become irreligious; the nation as a whole has felt a mighty spiritual uplift which must help it, not degrade it."

War never emphasizes the forms of religion, to warriors fighting for the right the substance of religion must inevitably be emphasized. Not the war will not weaken the religion of Great Britain; it will strengthen it."

"To use the words of a Scotch preacher, we are fighting for the 'nailed hand against the mailed fist.' The mere fact that we engage in such a battle, raising for the task a volunteer army, representing, I believe, a greater proportion of our male population of fighting age than ever was represented before by volunteer fighters (leave, perhaps, in the two armies of your North and South in days of your civil war, before you found it necessary to introduce the draft), I think, proof positive that we are not morally deteriorating through the effects of war."

"There are those who argue that the war disproves the Christian theory of non-resistance. The chastisement, if it be chastisement, which has been allowed to come has been only less appalling to the side of the Allies than to that of their adversaries."

"But is it entirely chastisement? The death of Christ was not chastisement. He died for all the things for which our boys have died, although He also died for more, far more, for He was God, not man."

"He died for the salvation of the world and the remission of the sins of the whole race, but even He spoke sadly about 'drinking the cup,' even He agonized in the garden while He braced His human will to drink that cup down to the very dregs."

"So from the war vast good must come as comes indeed from everything. You will be the gainer by spiritually, I believe, and think should be content already you have benefited in material way. National riches do not count save as they may be used for service for humanity. America has known that in the past and has spent magnificently in splendid causes. Today your gain is principally spiritual, but some soul gain will come out of it."

"Our gain, and that of France, has been of the most solemn, splendid character, and Russia has gained greatly. It is hard for one who, like myself, has seen the horrors of the conflict, closed at this great extent, to believe that any gain commensurate to them can come out of the struggle, but great gains are sure to come almost at once, while you can tell how fruitful of vast benefits for future generations the sacrifice of every man who dies in the Allied lines, fighting the great fight of freedom, shall be."

"But she knows now, and France and Italy and Russia and surely Italy Belgium know now. I am sure that they will feel, even after a decisive victory, that they are placed as men

GUARDING HEALTH OF GUARDSMEN SURGEON-GENERAL'S GREAT TASK

Col. Henry P. Birmingham, Who Made Health Record With 20,000 Men of Manœuvre Division at San Antonio, Tells How It Is Done

THE Surgeon-General of the United States army and his medical officers have suddenly had placed upon them the additional responsibility for the health and physical welfare of approximately 100,000 men, mostly all green and unseasoned, comprising the members of the National Guard mobilized on account of the Mexican situation. How they are performing this new task is a matter of deep concern to the relatives and friends of the guardsmen.

Acting Surgeon-General is Col. Henry P. Birmingham, who kept the camp of the manœuvre division of 20,000 men at San Antonio in 1914 and later the military expedition at Vera Cruz free from contagion and the men in better general health than is usual in well managed municipalities. To a representative of THE SUN, Mr. Birmingham made the following statement:

"The first obligation upon the sanitary corps of the army is to keep the men in such physical condition that they will be at all times fit for duty, and since in the natural course of things some may be expected to be ill and in case of war some will be wounded, provision must be made for the care of the sick and the wounded; but prevention of disease and the maintenance of health are of the first military importance."

"No such loss from contagions as that which developed during the Spanish war can be repeated in any concentration of troops on our Southern borders or in State camps, although the problem of caring for the National Guard troops, who know very little about taking care of themselves, is not easy of solution. These men number more than twice the whole mobile army of regulars, and have had but little experience in campaign life. Few of them had camp service this year before they were called to the Federal army; and most of them lacked seasoning and, in its extended sense, discipline."

"Since the Spanish-American war many changes in our military system have taken place. The militia, to replace the State to Federal appropriations, has been organized and drilled on the same basis as the regular

field hospital, to evacuate it by removing the wounded as soon as possible to a base hospital; and the field hospitals, whose work is to care for the sick or wounded and keep as close to the fighting line as they may be needed."

"In the regular army these sanitary units have been brought to a high degree of efficiency, and in the National Guard the doctors and surgeons are of high ability, but neither they nor their enlisted men have had the special instruction or intensified training which those of the regular army receive, and in consequence, with all professional skill and good intention on their part, the same degree of excellence cannot be expected from them."

"No matter how efficient may be the sanitary companies of the National Guard, they are not provided with medical and surgical supplies enough to meet any emergency, as far as our means will permit, we have been creating a reserve of medicines, bandages, disinfectants, surgical appliances, water filters and similar things; and while the details should not be published, it is comforting to know that we have on hand an adequate supply for an army twice as large as that now in the service for no longer a time that we can easily secure five times as much before the present quantity is exhausted."

"This reserve has been created by forethought and economy in past years; and it is very fortunate, for it is well known the prices of all drugs have advanced and some have gone about out of sight."

"But a reserve of even more importance has been steadily growing, which to-day is one of the comforts to this office, as it should be to all who have friends in the National

"When the army went to the Philippines in 1898 smallpox was rampant; the face of every other native one met was pitted from the disease; but not a single case of it broke out in the fighting army, where vaccination was compulsory. The civil government of the islands has done a wonderful work in sanitation. Its sanitary officers vaccinated all the natives; and a year or so ago a medical commission wishing to study some phases of smallpox, and visit China to find a case, for there was not one to be found in the Philippines. The Surgeon-General permits the use of only bovine virus, the best that can be procured; and every precaution is taken in its administration to prevent infection or contagion; and there is none."

"The inoculation most talked of just now is the prophylaxis against typhoid, which in war has caused more deaths many times over than any human enemy can inflict. Referring again to the Spanish-American war, the figures briefly were 108,000 men in the service, 20,000 cases of typhoid with 1,550 deaths. The mortality in the concentration camps of the volunteers in selected places of the United States exceeded that of the regular army and the few volunteers in Cuba. In the latter war the English losses with three times as many men (about 300,000) were in about the same ratio; they had 57,000 cases of typhoid with 8,000 fatalities. Anti-typhoid prophylaxis has eliminated the disease."

"The principle of the preventive is simple enough. All contagious diseases are caused by some organism, mostly of the lower forms of vegetable life, which finds its way into the system, develops at a prodigious rate and attacks various organs of the body. These organisms, however, by some design provision of nature, are yet understood produce an antitoxin or disposed of."

cases, and then on thrusting his prophylaxis into the veins of some sound man inoculates him with the disease as easily and effectively as a few weeks before a sanitary officer may have used his hypodermic syringe to administer the protecting typhoid prophylaxis."

"The only defence known against this attack is to kill the mosquitoes and prevent them from getting at the man by the use of mosquito nets. In a great undertaking such as the Panama Canal, it is possible to destroy the mosquitoes by raising their breeding places, draining morasses, filling ponds, removing underbrush, and leaving stagnant water where they may deposit their eggs and where the wagers may uninterruptedly wage war. In permanent camps this may be done, at least to a great extent, but in localities where yellow fever and malaria abound until mosquitoes are annihilated the men must be made to sleep and if possible eat under mosquito nettings. It is a serious offense to sleep on a porch, or a good soldier would do it. It is better to shoot a mosquito than to disobey the order of health orders than to have an outbreak of yellow fever in a camp, and if men and officers alike will realize such things there will be no fear of yellow fever. Fortunately there is no yellow fever anywhere near the army camps on the southern border."

"The greatest danger in camp is from those diseases which are carried by flies. The preventive remedy of course is to have no flies or to kill any that do come. In permanent camps this can be done. Traps easily made by setting an old box of a fraction of an inch above ground and baiting it with a little vinegar and sugar or molasses will catch them; they walk in for the feast and cannot find their way out. All food supplies and all contaminated or putrefied substances should be protected by wire screens until they are disposed of."

"Like mosquitoes, flies must have a place to breed and their favorite place is horse refuse. This should be removed daily to a place well beyond the camp precincts and burned. Since it takes eight days for the larvae to mature from the egg and they are found where the ground is moist to a depth of eight or ten inches, the safe treatment is once a week to cover the place where the horses stand—first removing the horses—with hay moistened with crude oil and to set fire to it. The heat will destroy the larvae about to break forth into a wicked generation of pestilence carriers."

"Fire is the great purifier, and should be applied to all other places in the camp where any impurities collect as often as the conditions call for it."

"Camp stoves should be set up over pits lined with stones, the pits extending well beyond the stove at the one end. The fire should never go out during the day. Small scraps, remnants, garbage and the like may be incinerated there and the cooks must get rid of dirty water by pouring it slowly over the hot stones, where it will be evaporated; but if in their haste they slop it around or pour it on so quickly that it runs over the side, soaking into the ground so that the heat does not quickly dry it, moisture, they have created a nuisance spot, a breeding place for flies."

"One of the most dangerous diseases, especially in the tropics, is typhus. This too is carried by insects, but this time—just as yellow fever is transferred by mosquitoes—by a biting person, keeping the clothes and body free from dirt and vermin, is the preventive of this contagion, and if the troops do their part there will be no danger from this source."

"It is unnecessary here to speak of the importance of an abundant supply of pure water. When in permanent camps this is not so difficult of attainment, but when on the march the most pains must be taken to avoid the use of water for any purpose, especially for drinking, until its source has been examined and it is determined to be safe. For example, water which had been boiled was considered safe; but now the men on march get their drinking water with slight delay and without heating. They have a canvas bag which will hold about 300 pounds of water with five spring faucets with necks which will enter canteens."

"Into a bag filled from well, spring or pool is thrown a chemical (chloride of calcium) which sterilizes the water in from five minutes to half an hour. This is a protection against typhoid, dysentery and other troubles which are one of the best preventives of sickness and contagion."

"The prophylactic used in the army and the navy is made at the Army Medical School in Washington under the immediate supervision of Capt. Reusner, the chief bacteriologist, and is checked in so many ways at every step in the process that it is perfect. As the army does not use this material after it is four months old, although it is hermetically sealed in glass and is possibly good for a year, it does not carry a large reserve; consequently the men who make it have been engaged day and night for the past three weeks to provide an abundance for the protection of the guardsmen. There is now a plentiful supply of fresh stock on hand."

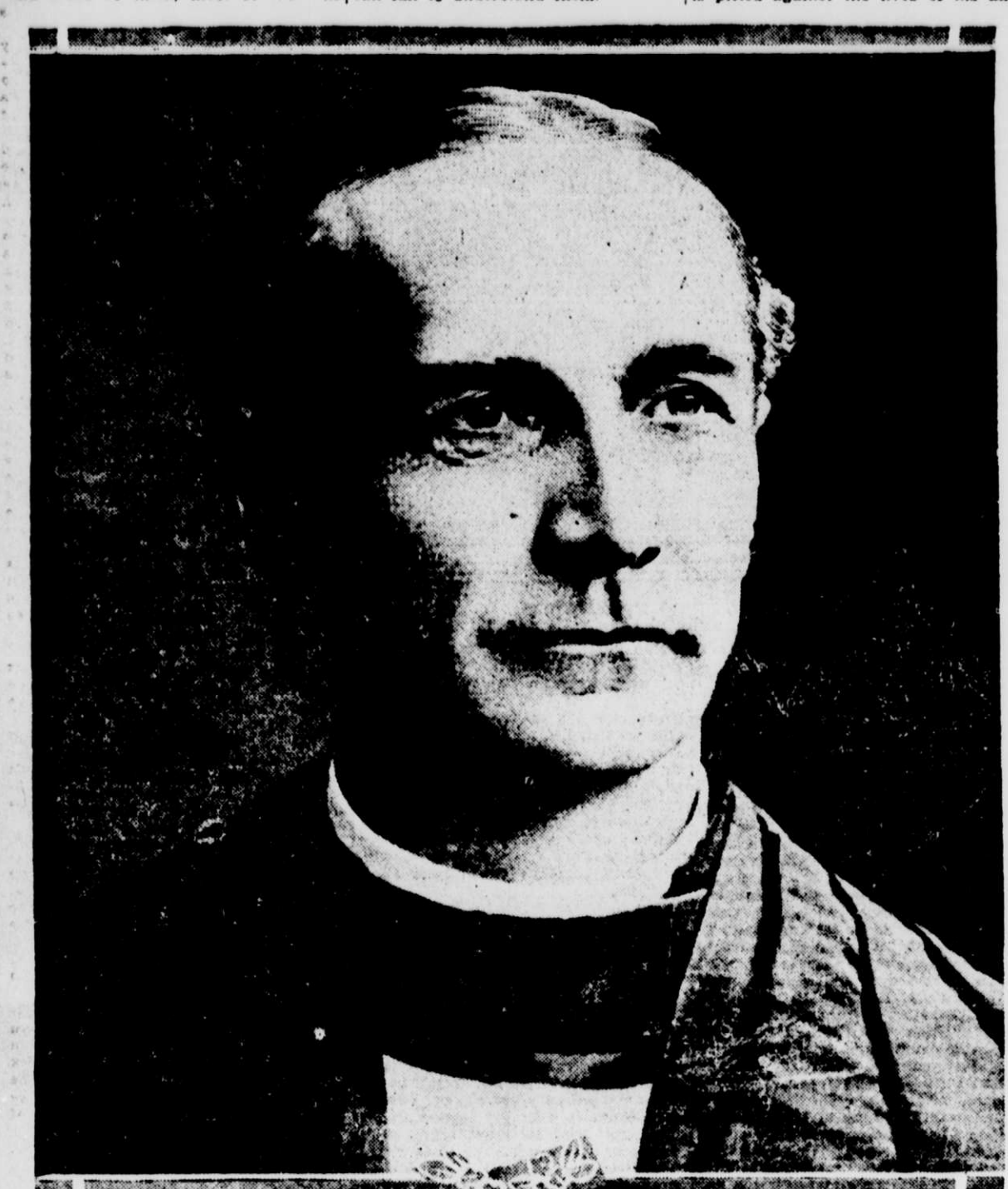
"The success of the first will depend upon the skill of the specialized members of the medical staff, particularly the bacteriologists; the latter, upon the sanitary companies in the field, the intelligence and efficiency of the line officers and the discipline and obedience of the troops."

"The oldest inoculation practised against contagion is vaccination to prevent smallpox. This is now in so general use that its importance is hardly realized. We take it as we do our daily bread and butter—as a matter of course; but one historical fact shows its necessity."

"The secret of success in making camp healthy is follow up. No camp inspection will be permitted, and every officer will be held responsible for the health of his men, orders, which mean health for the camp."

"No amount of sanitation, supervision or discipline can ward off an epidemic, collapse or breakdown and consequent exposure to contagion from the men who are not vaccinated. Intelligence, hygiene and discipline are not enough. A man must be constitutionally sound to stand the strain of military life, and that is why physical requirements are set so high for the individual and the standard of the service. It is not enough to state that a man is a physical failure."

"Those men as citizens have a right to the best protection the military authorities can give, their families have a personal interest in them, and the whole nation has a selfish interest in maintaining the health of its organized land military force, in such condition that those who stay at home may have the best service from the men who have gone to the front or to the concentration camps."



The Right Rev. A. F. Winnington Ingram, Bishop of London.

fighters, to the front. All creeds and decent classes love him; sham, clerical or otherwise, intensely fears him. A visit to his fine old residence rarely finds him with some of the clerics in uniform as a companion. He himself, despite his sixty-eight years, has made many journeys to the trenches, both of France and Flanders, and has preached scores of sermons to the troops, not only within the sound but within the range of gunfire.

It has been my privilege to listen to his sermons more than once, and his Christmas sermon in St. Paul's, London, which, at just about that time, undoubtedly had been marked as an especial target for Zeppelin bombs, although none ever hit it, was perhaps the most intensely stirring discourse that I ever heard. When he gave me the card for a special sitting in the cathedral he explained to me that it would place me between a blind peer and a lame duchess. The peer proved to be Lord de Ramsey, who while a prisoner in Germany was forced by his captors to work daily at cleaning sinks.

To the old and fiery Bishop this is a holy war, which must be won by the Allies if the cause of right and of religion is to triumph in the world. The day before I heard him preach the last time he told me this, and just as I was preparing to go to France, while I sat in the Athenaeum Club in London talking with Sir William Osler, greatest of the world's surgeons, he told me so again, his face glowing, as he spoke with the ardor of another journey in the open of the fighting country and his heart fired by freshened indignation born of new horrors he had witnessed.

To arrange with the Bishop of London for a set interview is an easy matter, but to carry the plan through seems to be an impossibility, for interruptions either by visiting clerics in uniform off for the front (perhaps to preach, but far more probably to fight) are certain. In the following quoted paragraphs, therefore, I am giving bits from several conversations, linked in this article but not in actuality, and others have been elaborated out of sermons he has preached in St. Paul's or in some minor edifice, or, more probably, in the actual fighting field, to congregations of men giddy with war, mud, stirred by battle spirit, listening during lulls of gunfire and in the presence of the peril of imminent and dreadful death.

One sentence, as he spoke it to me in his plain residence, still rings in my ears, more because of the manner of its speaking than because of its impressiveness of wording. He did not cast it fiercely at me as he sometimes throws his words at listening soldiers, but thrust it at me very grimly, very solemnly, as if it might be somewhat of the nature of a new declaration of faith, made necessary by unprecedented times.

"I," said he, "a man of peace and a

"I, as one who tries to be a Christian and to be charitable to all men, without regard to nationality or creed or station, who endeavors to see both sides and the good in the contentions even of antagonists, believe the failure of the Allies, which I regard as utterly impossible, would be the heaviest blow which could fall upon humanity."

"Religious men and women, wherever they may be, must, I believe, agree with me almost universally, for during years past Germany, out of her own mouth has cried to me and to every thinking Christian that her dominance as a world power would mean, wherever it was felt, a defiance of Christianity. The methods she has followed in this war have been defiant of Christianity. To my mind it is absolutely clear that the victory of Germany would mean the domination of the world by the pagan idea."

"It has been a pagan war which Germany has fought and it would be a pagan peace which would come after the success of pagan arms."

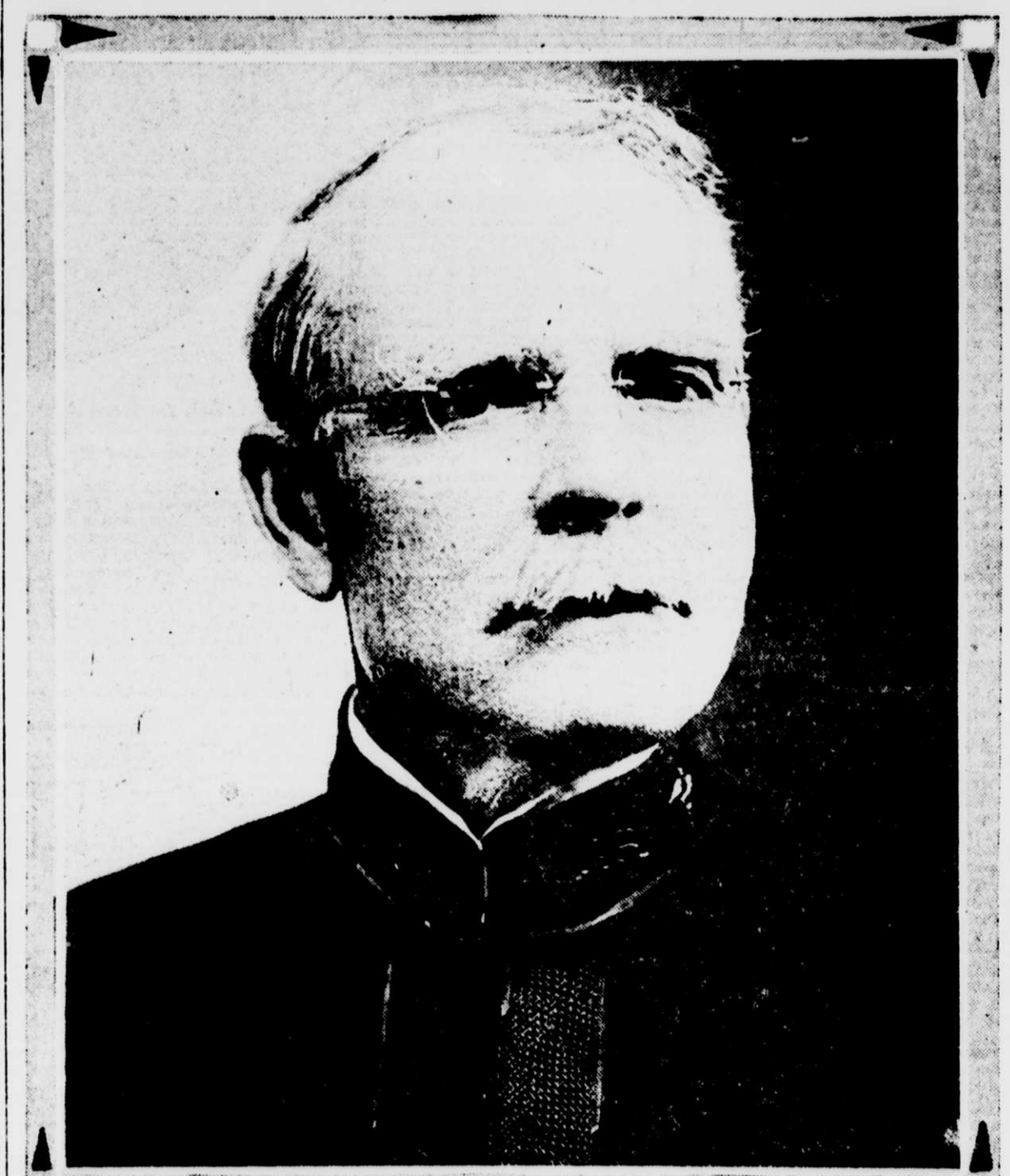
"I do not, I will not believe, and I am thankful to say, nothing in the military situation makes it reasonable for me to believe, that such a victory is possible. The Christian idea, not the pagan, will live dominant."

"The Christian idea includes chivalrous treatment of women, kindness to children, responsible regard for weaker people, of however humble station, as well as respectful because fearful regard for powerful nations; the Christian idea involves honor in national and international relationships, as surely as it involves honesty in dealings between individual men."

"In other words Christianity means freedom. Freedom is a part of it. The role which the Allies play in this great war is that of an organized power struggling for the freedom of the race, which must be free if it is to progress and which must progress if it is to work out its best destiny. Thus freedom becomes holy and a war for freedom is a holy war. Peace is admirable; it is desirable above most things; but there is at least on thing which ranks it in desirability and that one thing is freedom."

"I have not been a mere long distance student of this war. I have seen it close at hand. I have fired no shots in it, but I have urged other men to do so and have stood near to those who have. I have visited this war, somewhat in my vocational capacity as a man of God striving to give comfort and encouragement to those fighting the battles of God, but, also, somewhat in the capacity of a student, anxious to see what the alchemy of warfare is making of humanity engaging in it. The awful records show what this alchemy has done to some of our antagonists."

"But I have not been disappointed in the results of all this study of the



Col. Henry P. Birmingham, acting Surgeon-General.

army; he received the same arms and equipment, and is subject to inspection by Federal officers. The Surgeon-General's office has expanded, and under successive heads have been preparing, as far as its appropriations have allowed, to maintain health and institute preventive measures against those diseases which may be expected."

"For five years we have been engaged in looking after troops along the Southern borders; we know the diseases we must expect, and we are prepared to meet them. If an epidemic breaks out, or many men be taken seriously ill, it will be because green men under inexperienced officers, with sanitary companies containing many recruits, have neglected or failed to comply with the orders and instructions of the Federal sanitary officers."

"The regular army medical corps is made up of highly specialized physicians, surgeons and sanitarians. Men from all parts of the country, graduates of the best medical schools, receive tentative appointments, only after winning them in competitive examinations which test their professional, physical and moral fitness and are open to all the profession who are below 30 years of age. They must then take a special course in the Army Medical School in administration, military sanitation, bacteriology and other subjects before they receive their commissions as United States medical officers. They have to serve with the forces in the field and by actual work with responsibility learn their profession."

"Attached to each organization, regiment, brigade and division is a medical officer and staff responsible for the health of the men of that command. In addition are the ambulance companies, whose duty it is to gather in the wounded and remove them to the

Guard. None ever called in vain on the medical profession when help was needed; and the army medical officers, six years ago foreseeing that a time would come when the cooperation of the medical fraternity would be needed, began to prepare by calling upon their brethren to enter a medical reserve."

"Nor did they call in vain, for, led by some of the foremost men in the profession, doctors have submitted their records and have been added until over 2,000 carefully selected have been enrolled. Their work has been assigned to them, and they await only the order of the Surgeon-General to take up their duty as surgeons wherever needed, presumably in the base hospitals. These men, if called into the service, would be engaged in the humanitarian work of treating the sick and the wounded rather than in that of prevention and sanitation."

"Prevention work is twofold. By means of serums and vaccines the individuals are made immune, even when exposed to certain very fatal contagions, and by camp sanitation and personal hygiene certain diseases may be kept from making their appearance altogether."

"The success of the first will depend upon the skill of the specialized members of the medical staff, particularly the bacteriologists; the latter, upon the sanitary companies in the field, the intelligence and efficiency of the line officers and the discipline and obedience of the troops."

"The oldest inoculation practised against contagion is vaccination to prevent smallpox. This is now in so general use that its importance is hardly realized. We take it as we do our daily bread and butter—as a matter of course; but one historical fact shows its necessity."

antibodies which destroy their own germs.

"This may or may not be the product of the death of some of the organisms, but a practical way has been found of taking the living organism, developing colonies of many trillions of them, killing and sterilizing them, and making from them a prophylactic which has the power to produce the antitoxin, without the virulence properties of the living germ. If this prophylactic is properly administered with it is practically immune from typhoid for at least three years."

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